Chapter 16 Review & Critical Thinking Kolin Krewinkel

Period 3/4

1. The Civil War started in 1861 when Lincoln was elected, and the South declared its independence (seceded.)
2. The North had the advantage of more troops, the unity of more states, and the South’s desperation to protect their homes.
3. The war strategies of each side were based largely on the General in charge. For the Union, the west was led by courageous and quick Ulysses S. Grant, while in the East, cautious and slow General McClellan caused problems. In the South, all Generals were aggressive but still defensive of “their” land at the same time.
4. A typical civil war soldier wore badly fitting clothes, was dirty, lacked critical hygiene skills, and was a farmer. The promise of war was only an escape from the boredom of normal life for many of the soldiers.
5. So many people volunteered to fight in the Civil War to stand up for their beliefs, end slavery, escape boredom, or, in the South’s case, defend their homeland.
6. Disease was so common in the Civil War because soldiers lacked cleanliness and hygiene. In addition, surgeons were careless and didn’t clean off their hands or instruments, furthering the spread of disease.
7. Rifles and minié balls changed the war by increasing the casualty rate in the Civil War. The amount of deaths in the War would’ve been drastically less if the musket ‘d been the primary weapon.
8. Grant furthered the Union goal to take back the South, as it was still part of the United States, with as little casualty as possible. In contrast to McClellan, Grant continually advanced South-ward and always followed his enemies.
9. The North had such a hard time capturing Richmond, Virginia due to the South’s constant pushes North. In addition, every time the North drove them out, they didn’t push them back far enough to make an impact.
10. Lee’s appointment to head the Army affected the course of the war by giving a large advantage to the Confederacy. Sparring with McClellan, the Confederates gained a huge advantage utilizing his cautious nature.
    1. Because of Ulysses S. Grant, the Union seemed more likely to win the war.
    2. The Confederates held closer to its original battle strategy because it was still focused on defending its home territory.
11. Lincoln’s honesty, decisiveness, and conviction helped make him an effective leader. By believing in what he was saying, he helped lead a confident force in recapturing the South and reuniting the Union.
12. The South demonstrated poor citizenship by seceding from the Union throughout the war. In the North, volunteer soldiers and African-Americans willing to fight in the war to end slavery demonstrated good citizenship.
13. People on each side felt that their side was correct and was therefore loyal to [it]. As a result, on both sides, people felt their actions were justified and their fighting was acceptable. This contributed to the bloodshed-tragedy that was the Civil War.
14. Lincoln was correct in going to war to save the Union because it was improper for the Confederacy to secede. Had Lincoln not gone to war, the nation wouldn’t have prospered to the level it has today. Disappointingly, in order to restore the Union, many lives were lost.